SIO A DAY TO AGENTS

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have another club ready to send in a few

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## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Trip Over the Battlefields Around Chattanooga.

Monuments at Many Points-On the Summit of Lookout-Spots Made Familiar by Terrible Episodes-Much Changed Now.

spondent in the field.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 3, 1898. There has been a lull in military operathree days, since the departure of the only drilling being done to occupy the time "time and attention," but attention has safe, having a peculiar "clutch" brake, been directed, for the past two days, to the | which holds the firmer the greater the news from the Pacific, and in intervals not thus filled, to rumors of promotions to

the experiences of the civil war, and bring- eration ago. ing to remembrance the lamentable failures made by men who had only political services, to one or the other party, to recom-

office of high rank, regardless of the fact that to the man who holds such position must be intrusted, to a great degree, not houses of more pretentious size rose only the interests of his Government, but the lives of those whom he commands. A | scarcely realize that I was gazing on a State Executive-who "has never set a scene which had once been that of deadly squadron in array," who knows nothing whatever of military affairs except as he has occasionally had some of the militia pass before him in review, and who, it may safely be said, does not know enough of tactics to change the march of a company from a flank movement to that in linethinks he hears the buzzing of a military bee in his hat, and straightway it is announced that he will take the field and that to enable him to do so with proper dignity, he must have the stars fall on his shoulders, and is ready to receive them

regardless of fitness or the contrary. Human life is too precious to be intrusted to untried leaders when it can be avoided; nor should the interests and good name of our country suffer for any man's personal or political preferment.

But, when every citizen is willing to sink his personal advantage below the level of his country's weal, the millennium will be so near that the soldier's profession will have died out, and war be known no more. CHATTANOOGA THEN AND NOW.

In the belief that many of the readers of in the way of erecting monuments on the Missionary Ridge, and points of former interest in the city, kodak in hand, and noting what I thought would be of most value. I am aware that a large number of old soldiers have, at one time or another, been different hours during the battle, and on here, but thousands of others who, I hope, the eastern slope and south of the Craven read The National Tribune, have not been | House I found two, giving the positions of

No man who passed a day in Chattanooga during the war has forgotten how it | Walthall, and saw how his command had looked, or how it felt, if it was rainy been huddled (placed is scarcely the word weather, or he had to go on guard at the guardhouse, corner of Market and 9th that night, I thought, in contrast, of the streets, or the old military prison.

The slopes of Cameron Hill, where many B good man went into the hospitals only to | ago, when the whole Government-Presicome out a corpse, are thickly built over; dent, Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate, "the bottomless pit," not far from the House, and foreign representatives-were Crutchfield House, where, it was said, gathered to participate in the obsequies of mules and wagons sank out of sight in the | him who commanded the forces then in remud, is now built or paved over; the old | bellion against it on this rocky mountainguardhouse site supports a fine business side.

ance, but I thought it had in use, when I

saw an officer in it, recruiting men for the

service of the Government in the present

The house occupied by Gen. Rosecrans.

and later by Gen. Thomas, as Headquarters

has not changed much in appearance;

neither has that occupied by Gen. Bran-

nan, Chief of Artillery, near it. The

lieve, on the ground where the artillery

captured at Missionary Ridge was parked.

Miles of paved streets stretch in every

direction, and lines of trolley cars give

easy access to the dozen or more suburbs

up the slope of Missionary Ridge, and

runs for miles along, or near, its summit;

another climbs the hills, and penetrates

the narrow valleys on the north side of the

river, where Hill City cottages hide them-

the war.

water.

it, as well as teams

selves among the trees grown up since

A fine steel bridge spans the stream

crossed, and two lines of trolley cars use

The atmosphere is dulled by the smoke

daily, except during the season of very low

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

situated on all sides. One line zigzags

From The National Tribune's own corre- its course, to finally end on the top about half a mile north of "Summertown," and

the place where the old hospitals were located. Two inclines runup the eastern face, one tions at Chickamauga Park for the past | end ng at "the Point," the other about half a mile south of it. They are run by light artillery, the 9th Cav., and 24th Inf.; combined cable and trolley power, and "dizzy" though they seem to the visitor of the command. I was about to say on his first trip, are said to be perfectly

weight put upon it. At the head of the track which leads to greater rank in the volunteer forces of the Point, a building, three stories high; several of those officers now in camp. hangs like a huge nest of the cliff swallow Some of these have been expected, others to the side of the precipice. From its come as surprises to those not behind the upper veranda I looked down more than 100 feet to the rocks at its base; at my While this is not the time nor place to left, hundreds of feet lower, the green and discuss fully the merits, or want of them, brown Wauhatchie Valley smiled peaceof persons thus appointed, who have had | fully in the Spring sunshine, and a huge more or less experience in military affairs, buzzard floated on lazy wing over the there can be no harm in calling to mind | deserted camp and battleground of a gen-

From the vicinity of the Craven House came the sound of the graver's chisel on the granite of the monument New York is mend them, and the sad loss of life on erecting to mark the location of her troops several occasions caused by their imbecility. on that glorious day and hard-fought field, Already we read that this man or that, a and from the woods near by came the party leader, must be provided with an peaceful tinkle of bells of kine, now undisturbed by any invader.

Smoke from a hundred cottages or dreamily on the mild, still air and I could

Starting from the Point, a "dummy" engine and one car, making hourly trips, convey the sight-seer along the western side of the Ridge, the track running along the face of the cliff like a spider's web along a wall, at times eating its way into the rocky faces, then running over a trestle, where the passenger, looking from the window on one side, fails to see the top of the precipice above him; on the other, looks down into the tops of trees, hundreds of feet below, the road ending at a point on the summit near the site of the old hos-

All through the forest are located pretty cottages or fine dwellings, and I was informed that more than 500 families now lived on the summit permanently.

Directly in front of "Lookout Inn," with its magnificent frontage of 355 feet, from whose piazza one can look down on town and valley and across Missionary Ridge down to the forests of Chickamauga, "Incline No. 1" makes its plunge over the face of To look down its precipitous line gives The National Tribune who served in this one a "creepy feeling" along the spine, locality during the war would enjoy a com- which is not lessened as, seated in the car, parison of that period with the present, and | the floor of which slopes like the roof of a knowing something of what has been done gothic cottage, he begins the descent. Some months since the power house at fields where they fought, I have devoted the head of the incline was burned, and two days to visiting Lookout Mountain, the car, loosed from its fastenings, went plunging, a veritable chariot of fire, to the valley below. As on the Chickamauga field, iron

tablets mark the locations of troops at able to come; for them, more especially, I the picket-lines, not more than 40 yards apart, the night after the battle, and as I read the name of the commander. Gen. to convey my meaning) among the tocks funereal but most impressive scene in the Senate Chamber at Washington two weeks

and where we could "look o'er all the Groups of buildings marked the location of suburban homes, while roofs and chimneys peeping from out the "second growth" of timber, which on probably half the plain hides the ground, showed the location of

A fringe of such growth has sprung up along the upper part of the slope and much of the way on the top, and hidden in its depths are some fine residences. Leaving the car, I walked back along the crest, sometimes in the shade of the trees, sometimes following the course of the magnificent boulevard which runs the

whole length of the summit. At Bragg's Headquarters a light and graceful steel tower, duplicate of one on Snodgrass Hill, affords a fine view from its top. I looked out toward Chickamauga, but could see no indication of the troops located there, except in one place a column

of smoke so thin as to be scarcely dis-The country on that side has not changed in appearance since the war, and but little cleared land can be seen in that direction. Four "12-pound Napoleons" are placed inbattery near the observation tower; there are remains of intrenchments, and a platform for some monument-what I did not

learn-has been laid. Monuments stud thickly the ground in the vicinity, and tablets bear the legends of the assault and defense. I was amused at the wording on one of the tablets, in which it was stated that, after a heroic defense of the works at the base of the Ridge, a certain rebel brigade "came up the slope in the face of the Federal forces"-remind ing me of John Phoenix's description of his fight, in which he punished his enemy by lying on the ground on his back and inserting his nose between the enemy's teeth.

At the depression where the trolley-line reaches and crosses the summit the 8th Kan, has located a monument, one of the finest conceptions I have seen. A square pedestal and shaft, with life-size bronze figure of soldier bearing a flag surmounting it.

In the Driving Park, not far from the foot of the Ridge, a battalion of Tennessee volunteers were in camp, and in the shade of the groves could be seen squads drilling, some uniformed, others not yet supplied, and the "left! left!" with the advisory words, "John, don't crowd," and, "Don't you know your left foot from your right one"-reminding me of the days 35 years and more ago when I, too, was a volunteer all unused to drill and war.

Not far from Orchard Knob, and accessible by a "dummy" line from the city, is the National Cemetery, containing 13,128 graves 4,959 of them marked by the square head block, denoting that the inmate is "un-

Passing through its imposing gateway the visitor finds himself in a quiet, beautiful spot, its rolling, diversified surface finely swarded and shaded, and showing, as such places always do, the best of care. Along the inner face of its surrounding wall a dense growth of ivy clothes it with green. and the closely-shaven turf gives back no sound from the footfall.

upon the grave of an old volunteer acquaintance. Time and space faded away, and as I sat down near his modest monument I was back with him 35 years since, and less of trade. Naturally, in spite of all great difficulty. ing stars; shivering in the trenches at Nashville; marching under Summer's of it could be saved by cleaning up Hasuns in pursuit of raiders, till the sound of bana, and inducing Mexico to do the like a driver halting his team on the readway with Vera Cruz.

nearby roused me from my sad reverie.

To illustrate the effect of municipal

Yesterday was a gala day in the city, the cited New Orleans. Yellow fever cannot first of three of May festival. Crowds from become endemic that is, regularly loall the surrounding country filled the cated,) in New Orleans, because the annual streets to witness the procession, formed of frosts kill it. But it can be, and is, imfire companies of it and neighboring towns, ported every Summer. There were 48 episecret societies, and last, but by no means | demics in New Orleans in the first 50 years least, in numbers or appearance, the military. Militia, uniformed and ununiformed and ununifor Militia, uniformed and ununifotary.

armed and unarmed, tramped past, rear of the column being composed of hold of the town and gave it a drastic 1st U. S. Cav., mounted. In campaign cleansing. The effect of this lasted for uniforms, sun-burned and hardy-looking, some years, by which time a better and and magnificently mounted, they were certainly a stalwart-looking body of men, and drew praise from all who saw them. ing en route at Headquarters of Depart- New York as regards healthfulness.

ment of the South in Atlanta. HENRY ROMEYN, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Retired. Keeping His Word, Brooklym Life.

DREAD MALADY.

Yellow Fever, the Scourge of Spanish-America.

Originated On the Coast of Africa-Habana a Focus for It-Municipal Cleanliness Would Starve Out the Disease-How Infection May Be Avoided.

Yellow fever is a filth disease. Born in coast, it was ferried across by noisome slavers, and is now nursed and kept alive only by the illimitable filthiness of the o take and clean up Habana. This is a experiment upon. esult in itself almost sufficient to justify he war, considering the amount of danger, worry and expense Habana annually causes our Gult States. Unfortunately the good cleansing will do will be merely temperary, if the present program holds and we give over Cuba to the insurgents. They probably lose no time in restoring a conenial state of disorder and general dirt.

When enlightened public sanitation beomes universal, yellow fever and other fine his inoculation experiments to chick like diseases, such as cholera and typhoid, ens. The chickens suffered from a diswill probably disappear.

ORIGIN OF THE FEVER.

Yellow fever originated somewhere on the tropical coast of Africa, in all probability at Sierra Leone. At present it is practically confined to the Atlantic coast of North and South America and of Africa and to the Gulf of Mexico. The only important foci of the disease, the towns where it is enidemic, are Habana and Vera Cruz, on the Gulf, and Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, on the Atlantic. In late years it has crept around to the Pacific coast of is mostly guesswork. Mexico as far north as Guaymas. Isolated epidemics have been known in Peru, Spain, and in nearly every Atlantic coast own of any size from Boston to Montevideo. It has also occurred on the Mississippi and its tributaries, sporadically Yellow fever very seldom leaves the coast ne, and still more rarely navigable water. Habana harbor is said to be the foulest piece of water on the face of the globe. The city lies on a bottle-shaped bay, into which for centuries has been poured the sewage and miscellaneous debris of a large and dirty population. There is little tide and the bottom of the bay is silted up 20 or 30 feet deep with slime. The city itself presents a spectacle almost inconceivable o anyone who does not know the Spanish. And the Habanese are worthy of their parentage. It will not be an unmixed evil should Blanco burn the town before sur-

There is no inherent reason why Habana among the hills of the northern center of precaution, yellow fever occasionally this State and southern Kentucky, march- sneaks in, and then there are interstate ing in mud and rain, camping under drip- and interurban quarantines, general ping skies or, more fortunate, under shin- panic, and loss and trouble in countless

cleanliness on yellow fever need only be what. Finally, during the war, Butler got cleaner class of rien came into the city, forcing the Creoles into the background, I start for Tampa this afternoon, call-days New Orleans is not much behind

DISEASE BARE AT HIGH ALTITUDES. Yellow fever is pre-eminently a disease of the sea coast, as before stated. Inland cities are seldom attacked. As a rule it will it go above a certain hight above sea level. Speaking generally, localities more

taken to higher altitudes. But in neither case, unfortunately, is there much chance of saving a man with a bad attack. Yellow fever is very instantaneous in its methods. The period of incubation in the disease is only four or five days, sometimes less. In a week or 10 days, sometimes in a day or so after the attack becomes evident, the patient is either killed or cured. Military surgeons expect convalescent patients to be up and about their duties inside two or

Regarding the propagation of yellow fever little is certainly known. It is of bacterial origin, but the specific germ is not identihe sweltering foulness of the African | fied beyond all doubt. Recently, an Italian, Dr. Sanarelli, took up his abode on an island outside Pio de Janeiro and made a systematic study of the disease. Through Spanish-American. One of the most important results likely to flow from our he was furnished all materials to work present war is the chance it will give us | with, and a number of waste convicts to

Sanarelli isolated bacterium which is probably the cause of yellow fever. He inoculated several men with it and they died in due course with pronounced symptoms. On the publication of this work the bacterium was recognized as one which the Surgeon-General of our Army, Dr. are like the rest of their race, and will Sternberg, isolated 10 or 12 years ago, and which he has kept growing in glass tubes ever since. Dr. Sternberg, not having Sanarelli's facilities, was compelled to conease resembling yellow fever. These experiments with chickens were not sufficiently conclusive, however, to enable Sternberg to say positively that his bacterium was the real long-sought yellow fever germ, and he contented himself with recording his work.

Further experiments with Sanarelli's pacterium, granting the experiments and deductions of the Italian to be correct, will doubtless throw a flood of light on the propagation of yellow fever. At present it

NOT A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. Yellow fever is not contagious. Patients suffering with the disease do not infect their nurses, attendants, wives or physicians. The probabilities are that it is conveyed in the same way as many other filth diseases. A man must eat or drink cholera or typhoid, and the same is very likely true of yellow fever. Air infection is often suggested, but air infection with any disease can only come through inhalation of dried infectious material in the form of dust, as is the case with tuberculosis. Conveyance by flies and musketos is sometimes suggested, and very likely occasionally happens. Yellow fever rarely attacks a person

born in Habana or Vera Cruz, or indeed anywhere in the tropics. This immunity, however, may be lost by prolonged resi-dence in the North. One attack confers immunity against another, or at least the should be more unhealthy than Key West | cases where a second attack is reported to or Florida, 100 miles to the north; but it is. have occurred are so rare as to make it Yellow fever occurs more or less all the doubtful whether they exist. Living year. As soon as Summer opens and our through an epidemic also insures against Gulf towns become liable to the incursion attack in a subsequent one. In all these While searching for the monument to the of the fever, we are compelled, in self- cases is an open question whether the Andrews raiders I came unexpectedly protection, to put up the quarantine bars. immune natives or strangers have not During the Summer, not a passenger from | been made so by an attack of yellow fever Spanish America is allowed to land in so mild as to be unrecognizable. Mild at-New Orleans. And this means expense tacks are recognized as yellow fever with

The more severe the Winter climate at the home of a newcomer to Habana the greater his susceptibility to yellow fever. This is a rule which is often given, but is merely an approximation. The following gives the mortality among residents of various nationalities, etc., in New Orleans Blood Is Bad in the epidemic of 1853, the numbers given being the deaths per 100,000:

New Orleans, 358; West Indies, 614: Southern States, 1,322; Spain and Italy, 2,205; Middle States, 3,069; New York and New England, 3,283; Western States, 4,423; France, 4,813; British America, 5,024; Great Britain, 5,219; Germany, 13,201; Scandinavia, 16,326; Austria and Switzer-New England, 3,283; Western States, 4,423; land, 22,008; Netherlands, 32,894.

Men are more susceptible to yellow fever than are women. The reason usually given is that men drink spirits, etc. Yellow fever has a special predilection for a man just recovering from a spree. Whites suffer more than any other race. Negroes are comparatively immune, although when coming from the North they are liable to suffer. In the old days when Jamaica was as dirty as Cuba is now, or at least as dirty as any but a Spanish colony can be, the mortality from yellow fever was frightful. An interesting bit of statistics dating from that time gives the mortality of newlyconfines its attentions to large towns. Nor arrived white troops as 106 per thousand, per annum, while that of black troops was but eight per thousand. Nowadays, the than 1000 feet above tide are safe from at- Jamaica hills are the healthiest foreign The limit in the West Indies is stations of the British army. The morplaced at 700. The highest point | tality from climatic diseases is more than in the United States ever attacked was overbalanced by the immunity from pneu-

monia and similar diseases. HOW ONE MAY ESCAPE INFECTION. There are few recommendations that can be given for individual prophylaxis. The most important is to let whisky alone, keep away from wharves and dirty parts of town. cook food and drink, and preserve cleanliness. Contact with yellow-fever patients is not dangerous, but contact with their dejecta is. After being in contact with a patient, hands and face should be thoroughly washed before eating or drinking. Plenty of fly paper and fly poison around a hospital is an unsuspectedly great help towards preserving health. Uncooked articles of diet are always dangerous to unacclimated people in the

tropies, anyhow. In colder climates the bacteria and other organisms living in water are accustomed to comparatively low temperatures. Bacteria which thrive best at high temperatures would have difficulty in accustoming themselves to our meteorological conditions. Consequently, when ordinary water in the North is drunk the bacteria contained in it have little or no chance against the normal bacteria in the stomach, and quickly go to the wall. But those living in the comparatively warm waters of the tropics find the temperature of the stomach fairly well adapted to their needs and are likely to grow and wax mighty when such a proceeding is

Three conditions are necessary to development of yellow-fever epidemics: the presence of plenty of animal refuse, hot weather, and the presence of the specific contagion. In absence of the last two yellow fever will not develop; in the absence of the first, an epidemic cannot MAUMER.

A New Society.

An association to be known as the Societ of the Atlanta Campaign is being formed in every State and Territory. Every person was connected in any way with the armies under Gens. Sherman, Johnston or Hood, from May 1, 1864, to the end of the war is eligible to membership. George E. Dolton, 24 South Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen Secretary, and A. B. Leeper, Owaneco, Ill., is Chairman of the Press and Transportation Com-

Comrade Leeper writes: "It is proposed that this society shall meet annually at Kenesaw Mountain, and as far as possible be organized as during the war, each company, regiment, brigade, and division commanded by its old leader or the ranking officer now living. Each State and Territory forming a society will likely choose the ranking surviving officer in that jurisdiction as President. Local branches may be formed wherever there are any participants of the campaign. The parent society will undoubtedly be under the ranking officer under Sherman, as President, and the surviving ranking officer under Johnston and Hood as Vice-President. It is intended to meet at Kenesaw as early as possible this Summer to perfect a National organization.

"It is purposed to use the influence of the society to induce the State of Georgia



mittee.

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and the same is the case when they are and Congress to make Kenesaw the finest National Park in the Republic. Kenesaw is grandly conspicuous, towering as it does to the hight of 1,828 feet above the sea. It is the exact center of the territory whereon for four long years Americans wrestled with Americans, they having been victorious over every people with whom they had ever contended.

"In that campaign there were more States represented than in any other of the War, and there are more survivors than of any other campaign of the war, save one. Of Kenesaw, Gen. J. M. Scho field says: 'I am sure the Atlanta Campaign is no less worthy than any other of the civil war of being commemorated by a great National military park, and Kenesaw Mountain is a peculiarly appropriate site for such park."

"It is proposed to erect on Kenesaw a monument to be of such construction that there will be ample room for the preservation of every historical thing relating to America. In the erection of the monument it is intended that each State and Terriotry shall furnish a portion of the structure, that shall exhibit the most valuable of its mineral productions, in the most conspicuous manner."

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AN ENDORSEMENT: "For over 32 years this firm has prosecuted claims in behalf of clients in every State in the Union, and the integrity of its members has never been questioned. The firm is worthy of confidence upon the ground both of competency and honesty."-The National Tribune, April 1, 1897.



DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD AND THEIR COMMANDER.

George H. Harries, Brigadier-General, commanding the National | He became Assistant Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; later Guard, whose portrait is given above, was born in Wales, but | Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice. Under his leadership Discame to America at an early age, and is still a young man. He | trict marksmen have won high honors. On Nov. 30 last he was aphas had many thrilling experiences among the Rockies and on the plains, and endured all manner of hardships in frontier campaigning. He has been a compositor, newspaper correspondent, a member of the Sioux Commission of 1891, and President of a Home, but it was found that so many of the members were in the Hamilton County Courthouse stands. I bestreet railway company. As a member of the District National | Departments and their s rvices required that they were ordered Guard, Gen. Harries has been extremely active. He enlisted in to return. While they were there a picture was taken of a recommissioned staff of Gen. Ordway, then commanding the Guard. | above.

Orchard Knob will always have its in- HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READERS terest, not only from the fighting that took place on and about it, but from its having been the point from which Gen. Grant watched the assault on Missionary Ridge. Some of the old intrenchments still show money, and I wish now to give my experion it, and there are several fine monuments on it, completed, others unfinished, while sites for others still have been

about 300 yards above where the first one chosen.

MISSIONARY RIDGE. of furnace chimneys, and the hourse and after turning, it seemed to me, half the whistle of river steamers wake the echoes corners in the city, I at length found myself transferred to one near the foot of the Ridge, and, after the use of one or two Y's,

was climbing diagonally up its face. Access to the summit of Lookout is far easier now than when Hooker's men fought | quarters were before the battle, and through | them, as everyone who sees them tried, buys the battle above the clouds, scrambling a cut of some 20 feet passed out to the them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., over rocks well-nigh insurmountable. A farther face and followed it nearly to the line of railway starting from the valley of place named, then crossed back, and went the creek east of the mountain climbs to along the western face for another mile, only to repeat the movement again and in pace named, then crossed back, and well full particulars and give you a start. I give having some only to repeat the movement again and in pack of applications of a pack of and passing far around the western side in from where we had risen to the summit, have,

MAKES A GOOD LIVING. some of your readers have been making ence. I am selling Baird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, never making less than \$3 a day, and I oftentimes clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one Boarding a trolley-car on Market street, to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have not any table of the same thing. The disease never becomes endemic in any place the mean Winter temperature of which is below 65. We reached the summit in a depression | they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly nearly a mile north of where Bragg's Head- healthful. I have not any trouble selling Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you

There was once an epidemic in a town in Jamaica (Newcastle), 4,000 feet above I have noticed the different ways in which | 2,000 feet, and several attacks in Cordova, Mexico, which is 2,500 feet high. But these cases are rare exceptions. In Jalisco, Mexico, 3,000 feet high, and, like Cordova, on the line of travel between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, no epidemic has ever been known. Yet Vera Cruz is as bad a fever nest as Habana, and yellow fever patients on their way to Mexico are constantly going through Jalisco.

The germ which causes yellow fever is very sensitive to slight changes in tem-Nor do epidemics occur when the mean temperature is not something like 75 or 80. Cold weather at once checks an epidemic, and freezing weather breaks it up, although full particulars and give you a start. I give having survived a Winter (Memphis, there is a recorded instance of yellow fever

> Patients suffering with yellow fever removed to cooler climates often improve.